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ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

A CATECHISM ON THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAHNEMANN'S CHRONIC DISEASES.

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1. All chronic diseases are so inveterate immediately after they have become developed in the system, that, unless they are thoroughly cured by art, they continue to increase in intensity until the moment of death. They never disappear of themselves, nor can they be diminished, much less conquered or extinguished, by the most vigorous constitution or the most regular mode of life and strictest diet.

2. Psora is the oldest, most universal and most pernicious chronic miasmatic disease. Existing for many thousands of years, its morbid symptoms have increased to such an extent that its secondary symptoms have become innumerable.

3. The ancient nations designated psora as leprosy, by which the external parts of the body became variously disfigured, and during the middle ages the Crusaders spread it over Europe. Cleanliness, increased refinement and more select nourishment succeeded in diminishing the disgusting appearance of psora so as to reduce the disease, towards the end of the fifteenth century, to the ordinary eruption of an

itch. But about this time, 1493, the second contagious chronic disease, syphilis, began to raise its fearful head.

4. During the first centuries of leprosy the patients, though they suffered much in consequence of lancinating pains in the tumors and scabs, and the vehement itching all around, enjoyed nevertheless a fair share of general health, for the obstinately lasting eruption upon the skin served as a substitute for the internal psora and furthermore the leprous patients were kept apart from human society and thus the contagion remained limited and rare.

5. But the milder form of psora, in the shape of an itch, infected a far greater number of people, and the itch vesicles being constantly ruptured by scratching and their contents spread over the skin and those things which had been touched by such patients, psora became the most contagious and most universal of the chronic poisons. Though this eruption by its easier concealment may attack many persons, still the essence of this reduced psora remains unchanged and being more easily repelled from the skin, it appears so much more imperceptibly upon the inner surface, producing severe secondary ailments.

6. At the time before leprosy was reduced, there were much less nervous affections, painful ailments, spasms, cancerous ulcers, adventitious formations, weaknesses, paralysis, consumptions and degenerations of either mind or body, than there are now, aided probably by the universal use of coffee and tea for the last two centuries.

7. The most universal use of external means has done an immense amount of mischief, for secondary ailments will sooner or later manifest themselves as results of the psoric reaction.

8. Many cases from ancient and recent writers can be cited to convince the observer that the itch with its varieties, tinea capitis, crusta lactea, herpes, etc., are the external vicarious symptoms of an internal disease affecting the whole organism, and that psora is the most pernicious of all chronic poisons. It is well known that all infections first attack the whole organism internally before the vicarious affection manifests itself.

9. In acute diseases, the local symptoms, together with

the disease, leave the system as soon as they have run through their regular course. In chronic diseases the local affection may either be removed or disappear by itself, when at the same time the internal disease may increase, unless it is cured by art.

10. In considering the formation of the three chronic maladies, psora, sycosis, syphilis, as well as that of the acute infectious diseases, three cardinal points must be noticed: 1, the period when the infection took place; 2, the period when the whole organism began to be tainted with the infectious poison, until it became a complete internal disease; 3, the manifestation of the external symptoms, by which nature indicates the complete development of the infectious disease in the internal organism.

11. The infection in acute as well as in chronic diseases, takes place in a moment, provided this moment is favorable to the contagious influence; the whole nervous system becomes infected in a moment. The human small-pox, measles, etc., will run through their course, and the fever which is peculiar to each of these different forms of infection, together with the cutaneous eruption, will break out a few days after the internal disease has completed its development.

12. The mode of contagion in chronic contagious diseases is the same, but after the internal disease is completed, there is this difference, that the chronic poison continues in the organism, and even develops itself from year to year, unless it is extinguished and thoroughly cured by art.

13. Syphilitic contagion happens at those places which come in contact with the syphilitic virus and receive it into themselves by friction; the internal organism is roused in a moment by this infection, and not until the internal disease is completely developed, does nature try to form at the spot where the contagion took place, a local symptom as a substitute for the internal disease. By extinguishing the internal disease with an internal remedy, the chancre becomes also cured without any external application.

14. Psora is the most contagious of all chronic diseases, as it taints the system, especially that of children, by simply touching the skin. Not till the whole organism has been adapted to the nature of the chronic contagious disease, do

the morbidly affected vital powers try to alleviate the internal disease by local symptoms and the eruption is merely the ultimate boundary of the psoric development, a substitute for the internal disease, which, together with its secondary ailments, remains in a latent condition. External applications may check the local symptoms, but too often the internal psora is thus aggravated.

15. There are many symptoms that reveal the existence of psora, but they cannot all be found upon one person; one has more, the other less, in one they come out progressively, in another they remain suppressed; this depends greatly upon the constitution and the external circumstances of the patient. These affections do not prevent him from leading a tolerably comfortable existence, provided he is young and robust, is not obliged to fatigue himself, has all his wants provided for, is not exposed to chagrin or grief and has a cheerful, calm, patient and contented temper. In this case psora may continue slumbering for years without becoming developed into a permanent chronic disease.

16. However, a trivial cause, an ordinary vexation, a cold, an irregularity in the diet, etc., may, in a more advanced age, cause a violent though short attack of disease, out of proportion with the moderately exciting cause, especially during fall, winter and early spring.

17. But whenever the vital power has been reduced by some mental ailments or by a bodily affection, the latent psora becomes roused and develops a host of inveterate symptoms; some one of the psoric chronic diseases breaks forth, unless more favorable circumstances set in, diminishing the intensity of the disease and making its ulterior development more moderate. (Here follow the symptoms of this aroused psora, differing according to the individuality of the patient and the extent of the psoric intoxication.)

18. Sycotic excrescences are often accompanied with a sort of gonorrhœa from the urethra, are sometimes dry and in the form of warts, but more frequently soft, spongy, emitting a fetid fluid, of a sweetish taste, bleeding readily and having the form of a coxcomb or a cauliflower. In man they appear upon the glans and around or beneath the prepuce; in woman they surround the pudenda. Surgery and

mercury are still much abused in sycosis; the extirpation of the excrescences only lead to their appearance at some other place and the internal use of mercurials rouses a latent psora and we deal then with a combination of psora and sycosis. Our duty then is to annihilate the psoric miasm by the indicated anti-psorics, and then we use the remedies indicated for sycosis (Thuja, nitric acid), and for syphilitic complications mercury remains the remedy.

19. The syphilitic contagion is much more general than the poison of sycosis. The treatment of syphilis is only difficult when complicated with the psoric poison. The former is rarely complicated with sycosis, but whenever it exists we meet psora as an additional complication.

20. Chancre and bubo are the original representatives of syphilis, and if not interfered with, they might remain during life and no secondary symptoms will appear. By considering the chancre a mere local ulcer and by removing it by external means, the disease is forced to manifest itself throughout the organism with all the secondary symptoms of a fully developed syphilis; hence it is that the internal disease is most permanently cured while the chancre or the bubo are yet existing as its vicarious types, especially in young persons of a cheerful temper, where often one single minute dose of mercury suffices, and Hahnemann prefers that preparation which goes by his name. If more than one dose should be required, the lower potencies may then be employed.

21. The second stage sets in when the chancre has been speedily removed by external means, but even then, provided there is no latent psora, the secondary symptoms may be prevented by the soluble mercury, and the original spot of the chancre can no more be traced, while without that internal treatment a reddish morbid-looking, red or bluish scar remains. Bubo, when not complicated with psora, only needs the same treatment.

22. In the third stage we find syphilis complicated with psora and the patient suffered already from psora when the syphilitic infection took place or false internal and external treatment caused a combination of the psoric with the syphilitic element and it takes then more than one remedy to re-

move the evil consequences. It may be here observed that it is the nature of the psoric poison to break forth in consequence of great concussions of the system and violent inroads upon the general health.

23. In order to reach this marked syphilis (pseudo syphilis), we must remove from the patient all hurtful external influences and put him on an easily and vigorously nourishing diet and regulate his general mode of life. The most appropriate antipsoric must then be selected which may be followed by a second antipsoric according to the new symptoms, and when the latter has accomplished its action, the single dose of mercury must be allowed to act as long as it is capable of exercising a curative influence.

24. In old difficult cases ailments remain which are neither purely psoric or syphilitic. Here several courses of antipsorics are needed, until the last trace of all provocation has ceased. After this we give an inferior potency of mercury and allow it to act until the skin has recovered its healthy color at the spot where the venereal chancre stood.

25. A complication of the three chancre poisons must be treated on the same principles. Antipsorics first and then that poison whose symptoms are most prominent. Afterwards the remaining portion of the psoric symptoms must be removed and then the last traces of syphilis and sycosis by other adequate remedies. A return of a healthy color of the skin on places which had been affected, is the surest sign of a perfect restoration.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO ERECT A HIGHER STANDARD OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE IN THIS AGE?

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VI.

But suppose now we yield for a moment to the contender, where does it place him in the category? If he acknowledge that dire and destructive evil exists in the world, and that it justly attaches to man's responsibility, he must then insist either that man by himself can overcome and destroy

the evil, or that evil can and may ultimately overcome and destroy man; for evil tends always to destruction. Or if he denies that destructive evil exists in the world, and that it is only a *lesser* good, he must reconcile with acceptable rationality the antithetic moral conditions that prevail everywhere around him.

If his contention is in the first category, that man of himself is fully able to overcome the evil and does not do it, then he must be ultimately overcome by it and be destroyed. Or if he finds that of and by himself man does not nor can put forth sufficient power to redeem himself from the dire consequences of evil and wrong doing, he must descend to irremediable woe and misery; then the whole contention must determine upon the question whether there exist *any* efficient power equal to the redemption of man from this distressing predicament.

The necessary relations which must exist between the creator and the created leads us to consider if there does not inhere in these relations all of the elementary possibilities to meet every exigency that can possibly arise out of the processes carried on in the grand evolution of creative power. It seems but rational to insist upon this idea, and to endeavor as far as possible to trace out, rationally, the underlying principles which when carried to their legitimate outworkings, will ultimate in the attainment of the end, which all who are consciously in the toils of evil forces so ardently desire and so diligently seek after.

In all ages of the world, since man's development to rationality, and to the conscious existence of good and evil, so far at least as we have any historical knowledge of his mental movements, he has been feeling his way inquiringly out of the dilemma in which, through his awakening consciousness he found himself after being driven out of Paradise.

The history and outcome of these movements are varied and interesting, but nearly all have been based upon the idea of the supremacy of a power beyond and above man, and of a necessity of—in some way—placating it. That power has been located and posited in a great variety of ways, and has been clothed with attributes and qualities in

infinite variety, but in all with a great degree of vagueness and uncertainty. With some it was in a tangible fetich; in others in the clouds, the winds, the sun, the moon, the stars, and in numerous other natural, as well as abstract, things and conditions. Some appealed to the sentiment of fear, others to hope, others to other sentiments, and so on, until in the course of the ages, when the intellect and moral power of many of the race became sufficiently developed, some began to perceive through a conception of the idea of harmony and order in creation, an idea of probable unity in the creative power. This idea gradually enlarged until it became a full-fledged consciousness in the soul and mind, and ultimately led to a formulated expression, and an effort to teach others that it was a real and living truth. In some minds it became anthropomorphic and tended to circumscription, and took on such realistic elements as to in a great measure deprive it of its infinite attributes. To others while it took no distinctive form, it contained all individual qualities in an infinite degree, but could not be comprehended by any known processes of human intelligence. But all classes were agreed in its inapproachability, and in the impossibility of giving it position or bound, but still had the idea that it must be regarded as situated or existing at some almost inconceivable distance from the dwelling place of man. These conceptions naturally led to speculations and inquiries, not only as to the relations existing between this power and man, but as to how they were maintained and carried on. It was clearly evident that there must be a point of impingement somewhere. It was just as evident that this point was not external and physical, but that it must be, somehow, inwoven in a way to enable it to act upon and powerfully affect, in all degrees, all physical things. These facts being clearly perceived, led to still further investigations into the nature of these relations, as well as to vast speculations regarding their proximate, and also as to their final outcome, if so be that a finality could be arrived at.

These speculations and inquiries had been greatly influenced from age to age by the entrance into the world of persons who believed themselves to be, and who also seemed to others to be, possessed of gifts and powers of an extraor-

dinary character, and who seemed to show forth in their lives the evidence that they had been specially sent by some power, above the natural and finite, to be the messengers of higher and purer truth and morals than had theretofore, to any great extent, existed among men. Each step thus made, while it involved great perturbations and disturbances, always resulted as a propelling force, and carried forward the race—or such parts of it as were permitted to reach to a more advanced position of intelligence and morals.

Finally, in this line, came one whose influence upon the race seems to have carried it to greater heights, and to mightier strides of advance, than all who had preceded. Yet this one found the world, from his stand-point, in such gross darkness regarding the higher truth he came to teach, that he was obliged to give them only *forms* of it, and to leave to time the full development and fructification of the seed he had planted in those forms. Hence, it is said he taught only in parables all but the very few whose eyes he opened to behold some of the mysteries of the inner kingdom, as indicated in these words: "But blessed are your eyes, for they see; and your ears, for they hear." But these, even, gave evidence that their eyes and ears were only partially opened, for they had just asked him, "Why speakest thou to them in parables?" The answer he gave them was emphatic of the fact that not only the world in general, but the chosen people, even, were totally unable to comprehend the high truth which he came to teach. Nevertheless, some of the seed sprang up and came to such maturity as enabled it to bear some fruit, although very little of it up to this day has proved to be of that true and delicious flavor and perfected mellowness which savors of genuine spiritual charity. "Because seeing, they see not; and hearing, they hear not; neither do they understand." And even this had been foreshadowed by an old prophet hundreds of years agone.

Nevertheless this one gave such evidence of superior knowledge of and insight into higher truth, as has challenged the profoundest intelligence and wisdom of all the civilized and cultured nations of the earth. He said: 'And if I be lifted up I will draw all men unto me.' This as a prophecy, has already, in an external sense, been fulfilled, and is pro-

fessedly awaited to be fulfilled in a higher, or what is termed a spiritual sense, by the whole Christian world. Do the constituents of the Christian world *believe* this, or do they merely give it their assent? If what the founders of Christianity taught be true, it can be but the latter in the great mass of his professed followers.

This Christ taught, that the creative power was God, and that he was our Father. Also, "that we should *love* him with all the soul, might, mind and strength." He also taught that we should love our neighbor *as* ourselves, and that we should do unto others *as* we would that others should do unto us." These were not given *pro forma*, as mere glittering generalities. But they were *all* the law and the prophets, or the summing up of all preceding teachings. Or in other words, in their practical carrying out they were the embodiment of the wisdom of God shown in its highest form possible in man.

More than this, it is acknowledged by all Christians that the *intention* of this Divine teacher was, that all the wisdom in His teaching should become actually practical in direct and unceasing application. Is it *so*, even in the mind or *theoretically*, to say nothing of practice?

It is conceded by all Christians, that the Christ performed what are called miracles. That he healed the sick, opened the eyes of the blind, unstopped deaf ears, and in at least one instance, it is believed even the dead was raised.

Furthermore, it is also related, and by all Christians regarded as credible, that in giving His disciples commissions to go forth into all the world and teach His doctrines, He told them that they would, if they entered in *full faith* upon the work be able to do all the miracles or works that they had seen Him do, but said in addition, "greater things than these shall ye do;" and also, "I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy;" meaning evil spirits and satanic principles, and even the devil himself.

But it is objected by many that these gifts and powers were but special to those present living disciples whom he thus addressed, and that they ended with these. Where is there a scintilla of evidence of this? Did he not say to

them, go ye into *all the world* and teach the gospel to *every creature*? Is it reasonable to suppose, much less to believe, that these few of this one generation could possibly go into all the world, or to all the people then known, to say nothing of the countless generations that were to come after, and do the work they were commanded to do? It is simply preposterous, and it is almost if not quite self-evident, that this command, and the superimposed obligation was intended to hold with all of his disciples everywhere, and in all time to come. If this be true, what a fearful looking for of judgment should impress the minds of nearly all professing Christians of this day and generation.

Why and how were these gifts and powers lost or squandered away? Has any man sufficient knowledge, and if so, sufficient boldness to declare? Who shall dare so reckless an act in the face of the self-sufficiency and pharisaical pretensions of the present age? It would be generally regarded as an act of self-immolation. It has ever been thus when a genuine and far-reaching reform has been projected upon the world.

But let us consider the subject for a moment in the light of the absolute teachings of this *man God*, whom all Christians profess to follow and worship. He taught that men should absolutely renounce all evil by repentance, and should actually and practically put it away as a sin against the Father, God; and as an evidence that he had done this he must always be in the act of doing good to the neighbor, or in other words, he must constantly live a life of true charity, and that all this involved a genuine faith in the Fatherhood of God and in His ability to give constantly and unremittingly the power and ability to perform all these acts in the spirit shown by this great master and teacher.

Do we overstate in ought? If no, then it is plain where stands the Christian world to-day. We would not seek to arraign as an accuser, but with force and emphasis, and in all conscientious plainness, state the facts and leave each one to apply them as they meet his case. We would in all charity leave each conscience to be its own accuser.

In the light of the facts stated it seems tolerably clear why we cannot now, as aforetime, heal diseases. The Great

Healer and his faithful disciples did not use drugs in the healing of disease, so far as we are informed, and only in one instance recorded, so far as we are aware, did the Master Healer make any physical appliance. In all other cases where external means were used, they simply implied acts of faith, as in the waters of Bethesda, the pool of Siloam, etc.

If the Christian's religion be a true one, and if all the facts and teachings related regarding it be true, and if what is said of the healing of diseases of every kind, and of transmitting the power to do so to the disciples of its great founder, then surely there can be but one general reason given why all diseases should not be cured to-day as in that time. It can only be by the fact that those who profess Christianity have utterly fallen from grace and from the knowledge of the truth as given to the original disciples. This is a terrible conclusion, but is strictly logical, and goes with the force of a decree of fate.

It is plain to be seen that the loss of this great faculty, or gift of healing, has led to the most extraordinary efforts on the part of man to furnish a substitute. Every laudable effort has been made through scientific research, in all the channels in any way related to therapeutics, to lay a rational foundation for a genuine evolution in this direction. Every effort has been made to show and establish a *physical* basis for the numerous ailments to which the human being is seen to be liable. To apply the results of scientific development to this end has taxed the keenest and strongest minds to the utmost of capacity. Empiricism has wrestled with the problem to the full extent of its shrewdest art, and men have gone up and down upon the earth testing the gullability of the race to the utmost capacity of its endurance. What has it all availed but to plunge mankind deeper and deeper into the dark and unfathomable pool of doubt and disease? The result has come to be almost universal skepticism regarding the pretensions of medical science in all its forms and phases. Medicine is no longer practiced upon its merits, but the practitioner who can make the best personal impression upon the public at first, and afterwards upon his cliantale, reaps the better harvest; and this is counted as success, and he bears off the palm of superiority and the eclat of the populace. *O tam pore! O mores!*

We are fully aware that this is a severe arraignment, but is it not justified by what is seen everywhere around us?

But what shall or can be done to rectify this unsavory condition of affairs? A great variety of answers may be given from as many different standpoints. There is, however, but one true answer, and that is that there must be a complete revolution in human character, and a new knowledge developed, based upon the true relation of man to his Maker.

Whither shall we go for this new knowledge, and how shall we know when we arrive at it? A pregnant question, truly. Yes, it is a question pregnant with the highest possibilities of the race of man in all the ramifications of his being. Who shall have the courage even to approach the gateway to this knowledge? It seems at first blush a little short of presumption to essay to make the faintest attempt in this direction. Great faith is necessary—not in self, but in the absolute ability of the Father of all knowledge; that He not only has the power, but the will to furnish the properly-equipped minds with all the facilities for such a stupendous work. It may not be now—the time may not have arrived for the perfect fulfillment of the promise long since given to man that the day should come when all men should see eye to eye; but streaks of the *dawn* of that day are plainly seen, though very faintly as yet.

This is, however, clear evidence that the gate is ajar, and that it only requires to honestly receive into the mind the little light thus provided, in order that its expansibility should be increased, and more and more, till finally, if the eye becomes sufficiently single, the body shall be *full of light*. In proportion as this light becomes stronger and more permeating, the mind will more easily grasp the underlying principles of this great evolutionary procession, and will be able to present to others its practical bearings and out-workings, in a clear and ever increasing clearness of light.

This advancement will be facilitated in proportion as man becomes emancipated from the thrall of the false philosophy which has so long held sway over and in his spiritual nature. When the light can enter his mind sufficiently to enable him to see himself, even proximately, as he is; when he shall come to see that really and truly, he consists of a

trinity of parts, and that they are so related to each other as to be capable of working together in a harmonious unity, and the actual consummation of that unity is the end for which he was created, and that this consummation is the actual state conceived of, and denominated by the Christian world, when looked upon in its highest and truest sense, as the real *heaven* or *hell* to which as a goal, all men are tending, and when this is clearly seen the riddle of life will, in a great measure be solved; he will at once bestir himself, and with alacrity set to work with the concentrated power of his being and possibilities, to bring about this final and ecstatic unity.

We said above "heaven or hell." From time immemorial a conception of these two ultimate conditions has existed in the mind of man. Not only has it existed in the mind but even to and in the present time is fully acknowledged to exist practically, and that it is illustrated—at least temporarily—in a thousand ways in the world around us. However persistently men may strive to ignore the thought of a hell, it is impossible to resist it, and it constantly haunts the mind of man in its nether aspect as the dreaded Nemesis of fate. This universal conception seems a forcible argument toward the deduction that this conception is inwoven in the mind and inheres in it by virtue of some law or principle of necessity relating to the creation and evolution of man upon the earth. This goes to strengthen the argument in a preceding part of this writing, that to bring out into full action and strength all the powers and possibilities of man's nature, the most powerful antagonisms were necessary.

Magnes. mur.—Uterine spasms followed by leucorrhœa are often cured speedily by this medicine.—*Bayes.*

Ledum.—Congestive headache, characterised by red, bloated-looking face, red eyes and confusion of mind. Chronic rheumatic gout.

Calcar. fluorica.—Is influential upon the vaso-motor system and has proved a useful remedy in menorrhagia and epistaxis.—*J. H. Smith. (Era).*

OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLOGY

DEPARTMENT CONDUCTED BY H. C. FRENCH, M. D.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

In response to our request for hints as to our forthcoming work on the eye, we have received a very encouraging response, showing the deep interest of the general profession in this particular branch of medical literature. From one of them, a communication from one of our own graduates, I take the liberty to quote: "I must say that nearly all the homœopathic literature that I have met with is disappointing in that the indications for our internal remedies are given over and over again with painful sameness as they occur in Hering, and the matter of the local treatment of the eye is missed lightly as of no importance, while in actual private practice our patients are rarely ever satisfied without something that *appears to be local treatment*, and in my short experience leads me to believe is in many things very beneficial." The writer makes some good points on the use of atropin and cocaine. He says: "To use atropin for iritis is as good treatment as to give merc. cor. (which Farrington says is *the* remedy for iritis if we have one), because there is a certain mechanical fact involved." Without exaggerating the merits of atropin in these cases we can go still further, and say without hope of successful refutation, that when that "certain mechanical fact" (synechia), obtrudes itself upon the scene, atropin becomes an agent superior to any other local or constitutional remedy, and so remains until every point of attachment between the inflamed iris and the anterior capsule of the lens is released, and the pupil presents its normal circular appearance with dilatation. He touches as it were the liver of ophthalmology in speaking of the local treatment of trachoma. Every disease to which the human eye was ever subject has at some time been christened "granulated lids," and in two many cases in the absence of symptoms pointing to the pathological scapegoat, they have

been manufactured by the abuse of astringents or escharotics, till what was perhaps a mild form of acute conjunctivitis, has been developed into a destructive and incurable trachoma. Again our worthy correspondent says: "Tell us therefore the best local applications in trachoma, and what are the indications for one or another." Never have we seen a better confirmation of the fact that trachoma is incurable, that is in the sense of perfect restoration of the structures affected, than in the helpless responses given by a congress of ophthalmologists when asked for their best remedies for this destructive disease. So, in reply, we admit that in our armamentarium we have no cure for the incurable. In asking for special indications for remedies our correspondent very aptly says, "give them, if valuable, and not so fine spun as to be invisible, when wanted in practical work." That strikes the key note of our earnest endeavor, which shall be to eliminate the shadowy and worthless therapeutic vagabonds that disgrace and impoverish our *materia medica*.

MAXIMS.

From the chapter on "Examination of the Eye," being excerpts from the forth-coming book of the conductor of this department.

1. Never turn from any other case or occupation to the examination of the eye, without first *thoroughly cleansing the hands and nails*; as scores of contagious affections have been communicated to confiding humanity, through neglect of this rule.
2. Either cultivate a *deft and delicate touch*, or abstain from eye practice.
3. Let nothing you may have previously heard in relation to the case before you, and no bias occasioned by the patient's statement at the time, prevent a careful survey of his face and mien, for those subtle signs of related disease and disturbed function, which can find no expression, either in human language or the *lore of books*.
4. Let no distress signals in your own face augment the already perturbed nervous relations of the patient, with

ominous visions of potential blindness, and ruined hope—"take in your signs."

5. Keep the sixth commandment in view; if with any doubts of professional competency, you are tempted to a measure, whose failure would entail blindness on your victim; remembering that to the prospective blind, *death* seems preferable to perpetual darkness.

6. Never fail to *examine the tension* of the eye, and if it shows any decided increase, together with sudden refractive changes, intermittent *Lobscuration* of vision, contraction of the visual field and ciliary neuralgia, with a free and strictly individual pyrotechnic display of gorgeous rings round the gas jets or lamp flame; you have doubtless found a case of *glaucoma*, upon the prompt surgical relief of which, may depend the fate of the eye. If unable yourself to confirm the diagnosis, by an ophthalmoscopic examination, refer the case without delay to an oculist.

7. In all cases of suspected glaucoma (and some authorities say in all cases over forty-five) refrain from the use of atropia; and by the law of analogy, it would seem that the same rule should apply to all mydriatics.

ANATOMY OF THE RETINA.

A recent writer, (we judge him to be an Irishman, though his nationality is not given) in an elaborate paper on the anatomy of the retina attempts still further to unsettle the never too firmly accepted views of ophthalmologists on the complex histology of this delicate organ. He claims that the rods and cones are not the terminations of the nerve fibers, but of Muller's radical fibers; that the rods are changed to cones by the entrance of an outer nucleus from the granular layer. He questions the individuality and parallelism of the rods, and denies the assumption that the rods and cones constitute the specific percipient elements of the retina; but divides this function with the other layers, affirming that we are not justified in a more specific claim, than that the recipient functions are located in Muller's fibers, and in a space extending from the inner, to the outer gran-

ular layer. We shall all agree that if any one has a right to unsettle the accepted views of our great histologist, it is the man who bears the inimitable, if not the illimitable patronymic of B O R Y S I E K I E W I C Z .

Colleges, Hospitals and Societies.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY—ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SESSION OF 1889.

EDITORS CALIFORNIA HOMOEOPATH:—The American Institute of Homœopathy will convene in its forty-second annual session, at Hotel Lafayette, Lake Minnetonka, Minn. (near St. Paul and Minneapolis), on Monday evening, June 24th, the session continuing until the following Friday night. The place of meeting is one of the largest summer hotels in the country, capable of accommodating upwards of six hundred guests without inconveniencing or crowding and furnishing adequate provision for the General and Sectional meetings and the various committees of the Institute. The entire hotel and its force of *attaches* will be practically at the disposal of the Institute during the week. The situation and arrangement of the hotel are such as to afford a lake-view from each and all its rooms. The apartments are spacious and airy, with high ceilings, and all the appointments are such as pertain to a first-class hotel. Terms three dollars per day.

“Minnetonka,” with its deeply indented shores, its irregular bays, and jutting headlands and its numerous islands, is described as one of the most beautiful inland lakes in America. Several excursion steamers ply its waters, and its fine scenery and excellent hotel accommodations attract thousands of summer sojourners to its shores.

Medical organizations are invited and requested to send delegates to the meeting, as follows: Associations composed of more than fifty members from different States, two delegates, with an additional delegate for every twenty members; State societies, two delegates and an additional dele-



gate for every twenty members; county and local societies, hospitals, asylums for the insane, dispensaries and medical journals, one delegate each; colleges, two delegates each, to form the Inter-collegiate Committee. It is not necessary that delegates be members of the Institute.

Physicians desiring to become members are required to present to the Board of Censors a certificate signed by three members of the Institute, setting forth that the applicant has pursued a regular course of medical studies, and sustains a good moral character and professional standing. The applications should be accompanied with the initiation fee of \$2.00, and the first year's annual dues—\$5.00. Blank applications for membership may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Chairman of the Board of Censors—R. D. Rush, M. D., of Salem, Ohio.

Homœopathic state and local societies, hospitals, dispensaries, colleges and medical journals are requested to fill out and return promptly the statistical blanks which will be forwarded to them by the Bureau of Organization Registration and Statistics, in order that the Bureau's Report may not be delayed. Physicians having knowledge of the life, services etc., of any member of the Institute who has died since June 1st, 1888, will confer a favor by communicating the facts to Dr. Henry D. Paine, the Necrologist, No. 19 West 24th street, New York City.

Papers designed by their authors for publication in the journals after presentation to the Institute, should be prepared in duplicate, and one copy placed in the hands of the General Secretary before the close of the session, as required by the By-Laws.

The Committee on Railroad fares will announce, in due time, the arrangements that have been entered into for a reduction of rates to physicians and their friends who may be in attendance at the session.

The "Annual Circular," giving full details, together with the programme as prepared by the committee will be issued in May. Any physician failing to receive a copy before June 1st, can obtain one on application to the undersigned.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.,
General Secretary.

THE INSTITUTE MEETING—LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April, 1889.

To the Members of the American Institute of Homœopathy:

Your President sends you greeting, and wishes you all to remember that the annual session of the Institute will be held at Lake Minnetonka, in the State of Minnesota, beginning on the 24th, and continuing until the 29th day of June, 1889. We urge upon every member the duty of attending these annual gatherings of our national organization, and we promise both pleasure and profit to all the members who assemble in June next upon the banks of that beautiful and historic lake—the pride alike of ancient Indian and modern American.

What we need is an earnest, enthusiastic and rousing gathering of the friends of homœopathy, in order that the dignity of our cause may be enhanced; in order that the virtues of homœopathy may be better known and therefore better appreciated; and in order that the blessings which arise from the methods we have adopted may be as widely disseminated as possible among the people.

We ask all the members in the West to rally at Lake Minnetonka because they may thus demonstrate the value of holding meetings in that locality. We ask all the members in the East to visit the West and to show their appreciation of their Western brethren, and of the hospitality and cordial welcome which they will receive in the State of Minnesota. We ask the brethren from the South to go up during the hot month of June from the torrid breath of the Southern slopes to the cool and refreshing breezes of the great North wheat State. We ask the brethren who dwell upon the Pacific slope to come East and enjoy once more the friendships of former days.

We especially urge the Chairmen of the various Bureaux to work with vigor and energy during the next two months, for the purpose of insuring a large number of valuable papers to be read at the meeting. And we also urge upon the various Chairmen the propriety and the duty of securing these papers as soon as possible, in order that a careful and

full synopsis of each essay may be incorporated in the report which each Chairman is expected to make. We expect all who are interested in our cause to do their utmost to make the next meeting of the American Institute an assured and triumphant success. "Naught more we ask, nor less will have."

SELDEN H. TALCOTT, President.

THE COLLEGE.

Opening of the sixth annual session takes place on the first. A fine class has already matriculated, and no doubt but that better work will be done this session than ever before.

The clinical advantages are improving. Our dispensary clinic is the best in the city without exception. Nearly all of the attending physicians are unable to attend to the large number of patients presenting themselves for treatment, thus the students should and will have an opportunity to treat patients themselves. The new schedule has nine clinics a week upon it to which all students are admitted. Better clinical instruction cannot be found anywhere.

NEW LICENTIATES.

The following have been granted licenses to practice by the Homœopathic Board since our last issue:

Oliver L. Eddy, Pasadena.....University of Michigan, 1882
Josephine F. N. Hodge, Pasadena.....Hahnemann Med. Col., Chicago, 1882
F. G. Fluno, San Francisco....Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1885

STATE SOCIETY.

The California State Homœopathic Medical Society meets on the 8th of the month, a large attendance is expected, and we hope that the number of new members will be large. Our Southern brethren should come forward and join the Society. It is a great mistake to have the Society partake so much of a local flavor. We should hold our meetings at other places than San Francisco. The membership of the

Society at present is mostly made up of physicians of San Francisco and vicinity. The number of active members is seventy-two, of whom thirty-three are from San Francisco. In Los Angeles there are forty-seven Homœopathic physicians with only three who are members. In San Diego fifteen with only two members, while throughout the southern part of the State are some fifty physicians without a single representative in our State Society. We hope the Secretary of the Los Angeles Society will bring this matter before that body and urge them to join the State Society at the coming meeting. We could have our next meeting at Los Angeles as well as here. It is charged upon us that we *run* the Society up here, but if fifty of our southern brethren would join us we would willingly let them *run* it. Some one has to run it and we have done so thus far and as our meetings show, very satisfactorily. We hope that this appeal may not be in vain. If you cannot come personally send your names to the editors of the HOMOEOPATH and we will present them and if a sufficient number join we will start a movement to have the next meeting in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES NOTES.

On Tuesday evening, April 8th, the Los Angeles County Homœopathic Medical Society held its monthly meeting at the office of Dr. E. A. Clarke. This was well attended, in fact, every member seems to be an interested one, and this accounts for the large gathering always present.

Our subject for discussion was Scarlet Fever. Drs. Reynolds and Button read very full papers, and gave us points well marked, whereon we could easily differ.

This society has been in existence a number of years, and has grown to full manhood during the past few months. It has never slumbered to any extent, so the revivifying process has been of little difficulty.

At the last election Dr. Boal was made President and Dr. Mitchell, Secretary. Work has been systematically laid out by appointing chairmen to the various branches, and upon them devolve in rotation the selection of papers and writers for each meeting.

One thing has been accomplished by the Society which has relieved the physician of embarrassment; a schedule of prices has been adopted and accepted by the members.

The regular meetings are held the second Tuesday of every month.

Los Angeles is well supplied with physicians, but there is always room for one more I suppose. Strangers are plentiful and invalids numerous.

We noticed an article from Dr. French in your last issue, but he evidently forgot the most important fact in his trip, as he does not mention the fact that Los Angeles climate cured him of neuralgia.

GEO. TAYLOR STEWART, M. D.

Los. Angeles, April 11, 1889.

ALUMNI MEETING.

A special meeting of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco will be held May 8th, in the Library of the College building at 7 P. M.

All members are earnestly requested to be present.

AMY G. BOWEN, M. D.,
Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM C. E. FISHER, M. D.

NEW YORK, March 17th, 1889.

EDITORS CALIFORNIA HOMOEOPATH: This is St. Patrick's Day in the morning, and while somewhat at leisure I will jot a few dots from the Atlantic Seaboard for the delectation of your readers, in harmony with your very complimentary request for a line now and then while off on my tour for observation and

To commence with I will beat the back track and make a new start from my late Texas home. Those of your readers who have heard of the *Southern Journal of Homœopathy*—and who in all this broad land of Homœopathy of ours has not?—will have noticed, doubtless, that for the past three years its founder has been heading for the golden shore of the Pacific, attracted thither by your magnificent climate, your open-hearted and generous hospitality and your general advantages and attractions over any and all other portions of this great big United States. I'm heading that

way now, and in order to get a good start am going just about as fast as I can in directly the opposite direction.

I'll explain. Having seen enough of the profession of your coast, on the occasion of my three visits thereto, to realize that no physician of mediocre attainment can hope to keep along in the front ranks, and not altogether fancying the idea of having to take the dust after entering the course by their side in friendly and honorable competition, I have determined to put in a good share of the present year in enlarging my scope of information, especially in the field of surgery and gynaecology, and to this end am on a pilgrimage to the large hospital cities of this country and of Europe before pitching my tent in California. For this reason am I here at the present moment. For the same reason I have been in Chicago, also, and as 'twould hardly be fair to tell what I see and hear in this city and not in that, I'll commence with Chicago and recount what I saw and heard in that metropolis before beginning my jottings about New York.

Chicago is the chief Homœopathic city in the world. Within her limits above three hundred practitioners of our school are dispensing humane physic to the sick. She has two Homœopathic Colleges; the Chicago Homœopathic on the west side, and the Hahnemann on the south side. The former's classes consist of men only while the latter admits students of both sexes. I think that about one third of this winter's class were of the gentler folk at Hahnemann. The Chicago Homœopathic has J. S. Mitchell, Foster, Delamater, Pratt, Buffam, the Beebes, Woodward, Clifford Mitchell, Knoll, Grosvenor Sherry, and others, while the Hahnemann has Ludlow, Hoyne, Laning, Vilas, Bailey, Leavitt, Hawkes, and a few more. As will be seen at a glance the faculties of both Colleges contain good men. I attended the commencement exercises of both institutions and their graduating classes were, in the main, made up of good timber. The time has come when the line will have to be a little more closely drawn than has been the wont of some of our Western Colleges, and just about now is a good time to begin. The Chicago Homœopathic is said to be far more rigid than the Hahnemann has been, but the friends of the older institution claim that they too are hewing to the line. The latter institution graduated seventy-eight last month of whom twenty-one were women, while the former gave parchments to fifty-seven gentlemen who had come up to the requirements.

Hahnemann College has her own Hospital adjoining the College building, from which clinical material is drawn, while the Chicago Homœopathic controls a portion of the great Cook County Hospital, the Bellevue of the West, and gives clinical instruction within its wards. This is one of the great institutions of this country, and as a clinical school is without a superior, East or West. Both Colleges have dispensaries in connection with their clinical departments at which thousands of poor are treated during the year.

It was my pleasure to witness a number of surgical operations in the Homœopathic department of Cook County Hospital while in Chicago, and I was delighted with the manner of conducting the work. Especial attention is paid to aseptic and anti-septic treatment of patients and wounds, in accord with the very latest knowledge on the subject; and as a result Homœopathy is making for herself a record of which she may well be proud. Add to the modern surgical methods the advantages our school possesses in her internal

medication, and her results are about as near perfection as are to be attained in surgery.

I presume most of the readers of the Homœopath have heard of Pratt and his work in orificial surgery. Pratt is a big man—weighs 250 pounds avoirdupois; and his heart is about as big as his body; if anything a little bigger. In consequence of this cardiac immensity the writer was his guest for a month, and saw the inside not only of the rectum but of the physi-losophy of this science of orificiality, if I may be allowed to coin at a word.

Dr. Pratt holds that no case of disease chronic in character has a perfect sympathetic nervous system. Upon the perfect action of this system depends the circulation of the blood and upon a proper circulation of the blood depends perfect nutrition—perfect down-burning and upbuilding. He fur-ther holds that it is at the terminal filaments of the sympathetic system that most irritations exist, and that about the orifices; the rectum, cervix, vagina, urethra, mouth, nose and ears—are to be found the causes of the severe ir-ritations that produce chronic disorders of every name and nature. When I first heard him talk on this subject I thought him daft, and considered his claims extravagant to a high degree. But after having been with him a month and seeing his work I must admit that his claims are not more ex-travagant than are the results of his treatments.

As sexual waste causes a very large percentum of nerve prostrations and physical decrepitudes, he usually looks to the prostate in the male and the uterus in the female for the offending irritation producing this waste. For the former he passes sounds, clearing the urethra and mouth of the prostate duct of mucus, and looks for rectal irritation especially in the neighborhood of the prostate gland. These rectal irritations consist of little pockets, papillæ, piles, fissures or a tight sphincter. All the conditions are present in some cases or from one to all of them in others. The papillæ he snips off; the pockets he rips up; the piles he removes; the fissures he slits and breaks, and the tight sphincter he dilates. If there is a tight prepuce he clips it; if an elongated one he circumcises the patient, and if there is pros-tatic irritation he passes sounds until it is allayed after curing the rectum.

In women he treats the rectum as in men, and he dilates the cervix if it is narrow, as it often is or repairs it if lacerated; he overcomes a tight internal os by the Passage of sounds; he scrapes the endometrium if it needs it as it often does, and he uses the uterine douche and the intra uterine stem to improve the nutrition of the organ.

In the mouth he clips an elongated uvula, removes enlarged tonsils and sends the teeth to a dentist. The nose and ears go to a specialist.

This, in a few words, is orificial surgery as taught and practiced by Dr. Pratt.

He has found, he says, and I think he amply proves it, that the lower orifices of the body afford the greatest percentum of the causes of chronic disease of every kind and degree, and that the clearing away of all foreign growths and the allaying of all irritations in this region; whether they be in-flammatory, congestive or constrictive in character, works wonders with the sympathetic nervous system and consequently with arterial and venous circulation, with waste and repair, to the general betterment of the patient and very often indeed, to his or her complete recovery from ailments of months or of years standing.

That there is a mine of good in chronic diseases in official surgery and a considerable mine of wealth for those who learn its philosophy and put it in practice, is becoming generally recognized in the neighborhood of Chicago, the place of its birth, and it is certain to spread out and to grow as is any thing that has merit, and to be tested by the profession until only the good wheat remains, the chaff, if chaff there is, being scattered as to the four winds. If the philosophy stands the test, to homœopathy and her men the honor belongs.

Before leaving Chicago for the East I ran over to Ann Arbor and looked in upon our department of the University of Michigan. I was much pleased with what I saw. Our College has an excellent class of about seventy students with a splendid corps of professors, consisting of Obetz, Wood, Arndt, McLachan and Sterling, with another choir in sight. Prof. Wood performed an oophorectomy for ovarian abscess and a vaginal hysterectomy for sarcoma of the uterus while I was there; both operations being dexterously and skillfully done without disaster. Ann Arbor is likely to lose Prof. Arndt whose wife is in delicate health. He contemplates removal to San Diego, in which event California gains in Michigan's loss.

The medical course at Ann Arbor consists of three terms of nine months each, and in consequence our College there leads in thoroughness of instruction. The faculty think the Regents will build them a seventy-five thousand dollar hospital during the year. If they do the homœopathic apples of the peninsular State will swim high.

The *Counselor* is published under the auspices of the College with Dr. McLachan as editor, and is prospering, while the *Advance* under Dr. Allen's editorship goes it alone and is reported to be booming.

My letter has strung out so much longer than I expected it to or intended it should, that I shall not undertake to do New York thoroughly this time.

Possibly for your next issue I will devote a letter to the great operators of America's Gotham, Helmuth, Wyeth, Gerster, Mundé, Hunter, Wylie, Abbe, Bull and some others, whose operations I have seen, satisfying myself now with a few concluding words about homœopathy and her institutions in New York, not attempting even, to tell all the good things about her, this morning.

The New York Homœopathic College is in a most flourishing condition. The faculty is among the strongest in this country, consisting of Helmuth, the unapproachable surgeon; T. F. Allen, the greatest *materia medica* student, and author of to-day; Dowling, St. Clair, Smith, Doughty, Houghton, Wilcox and others, and the class this year is one of the brightest and best it has been my good fortune to see gathered together.

The New York College has been somewhat handicapped by not having her own hospital in connection with the College building. That objection is now about overcome in the erection of the new college and hospital which will be ready for this winter's course. When the College occupies its magnificent new home, with its own hospital next door, our New York friends will have advantages not surpassed even in Philadelphia or in Boston for imparting a first class education in medicine and surgery, and if I mistake not, an era of prosperity which she has not up to the present moment fully enjoyed will thenceforth be hers.

New York and Chicago are the great medical centers of the Mississippi

Valley and Atlantic Seaboard, and homœopathy must swell to the front in the former as she has in the latter city. From the signs of the times she is about to do it.

In another letter, if this one has not exhausted your good nature, I will tell you something about our ophthalmic hospital and college, Helmuth House, Laura Franklin Hospital, Hahnemann Hospital and the commencement exercises of the New York College, and, after crossing the big pond, will jot a few dots from the hospital cities of the old world, now and then.

In the meantime *Au revoir*,

C. E. FISHER.

A CORRECTION.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 10th, 1889.

EDITORS CALIFORNIA HOMœOPATH: In April No. of CALIFORNIA HOMœOPATH in my article upon *Coccus*, page 119, please correct second line from top, "irregular" should read *inguinal*, and (2) sixteenth line from top, "simple" should read *similar* without a comma before it. I know my copy is bad, but those mistakes are too glaring to let pass. Expect more for June number.

Yours,

WM. E. LEONARD.

CLINICAL ITEMS.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

Givopiszew, having made numerous clinical observations and experiments with animals, has reached the following conclusions:—

1. *Hydrastis canadensis* is an excellent remedy for uterine hemorrhages, due to inflammation and to false positions of that organ, as well as for the hemorrhages incident to the menopause, and in the case of excessive menstrual flow.
2. The uterine contractions produced by *hydrastis* are less intense than those produced by ergot.
3. Its use has no injurious effect upon the organism. Taken even for some length of time, it causes no gastro-intestinal troubles; on the contrary, it often controls dyspepsia which has formerly existed.—*L'Union Medical de Canada Register*.

Arsenic jod.—Is most often called for during the nausea of pregnancy.

Sepia.—Is almost specific for toothache during pregnancy.
—Leavitt.

tightly bound

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL

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THE CALIFORNIA HOMOEOPATH, No. 234 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A BILL has been before the Sacramento Legislature to appropriate for Toland Medical College, eighty thousand dollars from the State Treasury. It was, we understand, justly defeated. The institution to receive this sum is a part of the University of California, and to give this sum would be to do what the State has no right to do, to discriminate between the schools of medicine. The University of California is a State institution supported by the public largely and yet in its medical department, homœopathy is not taught. In the State universities of Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota, homœopathy is taught, there being four homœopathic chairs in Iowa, five in Michigan, while the Minnesota University has a complete complement of fourteen professors in the Homœopathic Department. The Board of Regents of the University of California should give this matter a serious consideration.

There are 400 practicing homœopathic physicians in the State, whose numerous adherents pay taxes, and they have as much right to have their views advocated and taught as those in which they have no faith. There should be in the University of California a chair of *materia medica*, a chair of surgery—for the superiority of homœopathic surgeons lies in the application of the homœopathic treatment to surgical states—a chair of diseases of children, and one or two chairs devoted to the different branches of the practice of medicine and obstetrics, and there is plenty of excellent material on this coast from which to select professors for these chairs.

This arrangement would not only do justice to homœopathy, but also honor to the University of one of the most liberal States of the Union.

ALAMEDA has recently been the theater of a little drama which might be entitled, *Medical Intolerance or Decayed Vegetation*. Three allopaths of that town, after having signed a petition to the Board of Health praying for the removal of certain vegetable gardens whose offensive effluvia was constantly breeding disease, promptly withdrew their names from the same petition after learning that it had been presented to Drs. T. P. and C. L. Tisdale, two respected homœopathic physicians of the town. The reason given for so doing was that they could not afford to have their names appear on a paper upon which the names of physicians of the homœopathic school appeared.

These three gentlemen evidently have the public health of Alameda very near and dear to their hearts. They are three physicians who are willing to let the population of Alameda die of typhoid and malarial fevers, diphtheria, etc., in order to gratify their malice toward homœopathy. We do not mention the names of these noble specimens of the allopathic fraternity, they are well known in Alameda, for they were seen the next day about the streets frantically searching for the petition which we understand they finally tracked to the printing office where they scratched off their names.

The Board of Health of Alameda is a good one and we are glad to learn that it is not to be bulldozed, but intends to

show justice to all schools of medicine; and the public of Alameda will be loath to employ physicians whose motto seems to be—Let humanity rot, but stick to the code.

HERING'S GUIDING SYMPTOMS.

THERE does not seem to be any doubt whatever about the early completion of this great work on *materia medica*. Volume seven, including the remedies from *Lachnantes* to *Natrum muriaticum* has just been issued. We hope every homœopathic physician on the Pacific Coast will subscribe to this monumental work; indeed we fail to see how true homœopathy can be practiced with so little labor by other means than by constant reference to these volumes.

THE biggest bazaar ever held in America is in progress in New York City as we go to press, for the benefit of the Hahnemann Hospital of that city. We take the following points from the *New York Herald* of April 7th, to show what enterprise will do:

Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew is President of the Hospital, and one of the most indefatigable workers is Mrs. Wm. H. Neilson, whom, by the way, we once had the pleasure of meeting. This lady, says the *Herald*, "has already secured \$10,000 worth of advertisements for 'The Centennial,' the fair book, and she has brought her rocking-chair from her home and spends all her days at the building, superintending and directing. She does not even go home to luncheon, but takes it picnic fashion out of a basket."

One of the special features is a punch bowl valued at \$4,000, made by Tiffany, the chasing on it alone representing eighteen months steady work of one man.

This bowl is to be given to the club receiving the largest number of votes at \$1 each.

Mrs. George William Ballou, the prime mover of this scheme, has succeeded in stirring up a nice little ambition between the Union League and the Manhattan to possess it.

All the other clubs want it too, and the Philadelphia

Union League Club is to send a special delegation on to vote for it for their club.

Photographs of it have been placed in all of the prominent club houses, not only in New York, but in Brooklyn, Washington, Philadelphia and Boston. The Liederkranz, Arion, and the Cercle Français are also interested in securing the bowl. It is the talk of the town, and it will doubtless realize a nice round sum for the Hospital.

The Bazaar was opened April 11th, by Mayor Grant, Chauncey M. Depew delivered the address.

Personal Notes, Locations, Etc.

DR. H. C. JESSEN has located at Santa Barbara.

KEEP your nurse busy and her tongue will be quiet (Chironian.)

C. E. CONNER, M. D., is a new-comer to Pomona, where he has opened an office in Ruth Block.

DR. F. C. FREEMAN, of Amherst, Ohio, expects to locate at Redwood City. A most excellent field.

DR. P. W. POULSON has removed his office from 526 Kearny street to 215 Kearny street. Office hours, 12 to 3 P. M.

DR. O. W. SWAYZE, B. A., a graduate of Cleveland Homœopathic College, has located at Lakeport, California.

DR. JULIA F. BUTTON has removed to her new residence, No. 610 Hill St. Los Angeles, where also her office will be in future.

DRS. OSAMU ITO and JO MANO, graduates of the Imperial Medical University of Tokio, Japan, have matriculated at the Hahnemann Hospital College of this city.

THE *North Western Journal of Homœopathy* has arrived, and presents a very promising appearance; the article by Prof. LEONARD is well worth the price of the year's subscription.

DR. L. V. FLINT, of Corvallis, Benton County Oregon, writes that there is a good opening for a homœopathic physician at Corvallis, and that he will answer all letters of inquiry.

THE Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia graduated on April 4th, a class of sixty-five, among whom were six allopathic physicians who are converts to homœopathy.

THE Boston University students, they say, have a Journal similar to the *Chironian* and *Medical Institute*. We have not yet seen it. The business manager should revise his exchange list.

OTTO F. BRANDT, the able superintendent of the manufacturing department of Boericke and Schreck and inventor of an excellent trituration machine, has opened an electric laundry, No. 210 Ridley street.

DR. FLORENCE N. SALTONSTALL has removed her office from Polk and Sutter streets to No. 723 Sutter street; a most excellent location. After all, location does not count much, the Doctor would do well anywhere.

DR. H. T. WEBSTER has an interesting and discriminating article on the climate of California under the title, "Advantages Offered to Immigrating Eclectics in California Candidly Discussed," in the *California Medical Journal* for March.

DR. S. S. GUY has removed from San Francisco to Visalia, taking the place of DR. R. C. DAILY—who returns to Stockton, in partnership with DR. C. S. SARGENT whose practice is growing so rapidly that he finds it impossible to attend to it alone.

STILL THEY COME.—Mrs. I. E. DAVIS and Mrs. H. H. KOHLER have each generously contributed through their physician, DR. WILLIAM BERICKE, the sum of one hundred dollars for the children's free-ward in the new Hahnemann Hospital of San Francisco.

DR. GEO. F. FOOTE, an old homœopathist and a former professor at Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, has published a little pamphlet on mental healing. If the Doctor had given us his experience with homœopathy, he would have performed a far greater use.

AN excellent letter from DR. C. E. FISHER appears in this number, in the doctors inimitable style, and gives a glowing account of Homœopathic Medical life in Chicago, as well as a few New York notes. The Doctor goes to Europe on the 17th, and we hope to have some future communications from him.

DR. H. L. STAMBACH, the popular homœopathist of Santa Barbara, reports but little sickness among children in that blessed climate. Beyond colds, hives, helminthiasis and catarrhal laryngitis, with a case of diphtheria semi-occasionally, children never get sick. The doctor is doing excellently well notwithstanding.

THE new "Official Register" of the licensed physicians of California is out. The last one was published in 1887. San Francisco has 62 Homœopathic physicians in active practice, an increase of 16; Los Angeles has 47, an increase of 23; San Diego has 15, an increase of 10. These, together with a general increase of 123 in the State show that the Allopaths have not yet attended the funeral of Homœopathy in California.

THE homœopathic ladies of Santa Barbara seem to be very sanguine of obtaining sufficient subscriptions for a homœopathic hospital at an early date. They have a lot and some \$5000. Recently a wealthy patient of Dr. Stambach, traveling on this coast, gave the Doctor a check of \$1000, for the proposed hospital. This was an expression on the part of the generous donor, not only of his love for the cause, but undoubtedly was prompted as well because it was his fortune to have met so genial and able a man as DR. STAMBACH.

